

Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1869. It is said that there are sixty-two towns i etts without a De

The lower branch of the Tennessee Legi-lature refused to ratify the Fiftsenth Amend The lower branch of the Ten ment, by a vote of 57 to 12.

We think that persons enjoying (?) that matten are to be pitted.

The editor of the Weldon News account for the improved appearance of his paper by the fact that he has not been able to give it his personal supervision. 1

wouldn't mind having such a brick in our hat, even if we got bit with it.

A realons Democratic editor wants party friends to "hang together." We sym-pathine with his desire but are afraid that ustice won't triumph to that extent. A good sign-to see the " De

Legislature opposing Universal How about "proscriptive parcretary Boutwell denies having sent any

ope to negotiate a 4 per cent. an. He is, however, straining every nerve to reach a point where a cheap loan can be The Alabama Legislature has ratified the

the Pifteenth Amendment to the national Constitution. The vote in the Senate was yeas 34, nays, none. In the House—yeas 68 nays 16.

Nasby and Josh Billings occupied a box Selwyn's on Saturday night.—Exchange. We don't know about the general state of the weather at that time, but it is evident that that box was having a dad spell of it.

The New York Sun, "independent" antiadministration, asserts that 25,000 illegal emocracy. That's the reason they elected their State ticket by 10,000.

ody proposes to plant the streets of Va., with peanuts in order to pay debt.—Beckunge. ubt in order to cause the city to

Seven widows will follow Victor Emany

Well, if there's seven of them the soon they are out of sight the better for the com munity in which they now reside.

'a good fish." Glad of it, for after the persone lecture he was like us in fact ac vokes us we'll bring the proof-one of Wile Palmer's deaf pupils have heard him say so

The ball syringe is the new French gui change. We don't want any such squirt gun ainsex

at us. Those who want it may have it, but they can count us out. A centleman out East has a piece of a loaf

f bread lately taken from an oven in the ulus of Pompei.— Rechange. As many centuries bath elapsed since that bread was put into that oven, it is probably the best baked loaf on record.

Two rival candidates for the Iowa Legis lature had each the same number of votes. They cut the cards for the place and the Democrat won.—N. F. Benserat. Of course he did-the Devil always favor his own. We believe that if any of the Den

eras men should out cards they would win. The Lean Wolf is the name of a newspaper just started in Wisconsin. The Lie Giraff in Raleigh, N. C., has suspended.—Buffalo Espress.

Not so. From a Live Giraffe it became Lean Giraffe, and finally a defunct Giraffe. It got Barnumized, and that fixed it.

An editor up in Asheville copies a pi at our expense. We have just now his paper to an old woman to "sto cracks with."—Hillsbore' Reorder. We have received a call from Bro. Dowe

and he insists that he has a right to know the name of the "old woman" who dar use his paper for such a purpose.

We have been to the city of Raleigh and the board is there at all Do you! Then, Bro. Thompson, ou roust have "travelled" pretty ex Perhaps sad experience has made Did you loose your carpet-ba nother Greensboro man did ?

to the Henderson Index We have is for a long time, and begin to we not received it for that it has departed at its death has not

county to repress the outrages of the Klux, who have burned the storehouse citizens in that region and threatened the the proclamation clearly sets forth the inuries inflicted by these unprincipled men and warms them that unless they desist im nediately that martial law will be dec t the State, if necessary, called upon to approx them. We trust that the procla action will have the desired effect, and the

ing, as we look at upon as an important State

removal of the political disabilities by Car gress from all the leaders of the rebellion

people forced the rebellion with an in-ble ecanoquences upon them. The STAT DARD is just now in a very forgiving more the Whig may follow its lead, because, it the New York Tribune, it sided all it con the election of Walker and the defeat of

Republican party in this State. We shape our faith to wiser, more consistent at

in the benefits of the measure. The govern

the STANDARD to advocate the punis

There are many men who were staunch

simply because they had held certain officer

the rights of American citizens, no matter

We also do not think it right that the

All this talk about "marrow bones" and

reperous foe-much less a friend would wish

to see one drop more in her cup of sorrow

We fought against the rebellion as sturdily

as did any man, and have suffered as much, vet

we have not the bitterness which seem to

sway the editor of the Journal. We believe

hat end until justice shall have been ren-

We would not have the News die. Why

ion't somebody say a word in behalf of that

aminary, flickering, as it confesses, deep

down in the socket of despair? Pity 'tis

Seriously, friend News, you are engage

in a very bad cause. Your principles, it

the aims of your party leaders, are revolu-

with principles which they have emble

nesty to all-no more test oaths." Paint

The position of the Republican party ca

not be successfully attacked-its princip

are eternal; and nations are now convul-

with war, struggling to establish the sam

lirection-they want a modified governmen

and what is that but a ministry to advise

ution, and we may expect to see the nation

mon the law abiding citizens of Su

were of the Kn Kins

this State and South Carolina, a brought to punishment.

aty of Sumter and the whole force

ated equal "

made, and the appeal is plaintive.

more patriotic counsellors. If disabi are to be removed, let them be remove

The Broken Hame.

THE COURSE HE WAS AND AND AND A SECOND OF THE PARTY OF TH

including Davis and Toombs, Wingney and Benjamin, we suppose. If the STANDARD had advocated the pardon of all the soldiers of the Confederate army, we might enter-tain the proposition favorably; but we do not believe that the American people will sage to the State debt, and gives in detail the various amounts which go to make up the sum total of our indebtedness. He renot believe that the American people will care connect, at least, notil they come to their marrow hones, and humble themselves in dust and ashes,—to relieve the men who betrayed their trusts, and dragged the country into rebellion, by withdrawing from the Congress of the nation. They were the guildess men, and the next in guilt were the civil office-holders every where through the South who led in the work of secusion, and by browhesting and intimidating the be necessary to fund this interest, and leaves it with the Legislature to decide for what time the interest shall be funded. The funding and compounding, he thinks, will

creased, he is sanguine that it will all be handed down unternished; and the great ablic works, the while, go on to completion. He says, "Let us hear no whisper even of repudiation. Let every citizen of the State resolve that nothing shall be done. In advocating a removal of political dis biffites we did not allude to or think of Daand nothing omitted which wirecast a doubter on our purpose to pay the debt." We are glad to hear this from the Governor; we knew he was opposed to repudiation, and we endorse his views, that the people of the Conding will pay the debt, and that and nothing omitted which will cast a doubt vis or Toombs. We thought only of the thousands of men who are now suffering for the sins of others. We thought only of North Carolina will pay the debt, and the teent did not seem to deem Davis and the On the subject of free schools, the Gov-ernor urges upon the General Az unbly to loster these institutions, and to sustain the University at Chapel Hill, and points out to deserve any special punishment, and we of men whom the government has plainly how funds may be raised for the purposes said are not to be punished. If the govern-ment had wished to punish any one it should

On the subject of internal improvem have punished the leaders. As it now stands he Governor refers to the different roads they are punished only by not being allowed ow in existence, and looks to the extension to hold office, and this is no worse than is of the Western road as a great feeder to our inflicted upon thousands of Southern men harbors. But we do not propose to follow who were Union men throughout the war, or brief his admirable message, in this arti-cle. Our readers will peruse it with an unfriends of the government during the hotest days of the rebellion who are now banned isual degree of cagerness, and will fully con cur with him in the action which he took through the State proxy, in the matter of fore the rebellion was ever thought of. the recent attempted lease of the North We do not think it right for such men to be Carolina Road.

banned and wish to see them enjoying all We concur with his Excellency, most em batically, in his recommendation that the whether they are now 'Democrats' or Remilitia law be so amended as to enable the Executive to command the white militia whenever it becomes necessary to put down housands who only followed where the sob violence, or to enforce the civil law chief sinners led should receive as severe and we doubt not the General Assembly will punishment as the leaders. In short, as the act upon the suggestions of the Governor crime of rebellion has been so nearly forgivpromptly.

en by the government we wish to see it ontirely forgiven that we may have no proseri-bed estizens in America The Governor recommends the General Assembly to foster the agricultural in of the country, and looks, through the igencies of agricultural societies, to a nev humbling in dust and ashes" is worse than era in this branch of industry. foolish. The South has suffered much and no

The subjects of the geological survey, the penitentiary, the two asylums, board of all are duly and properly noticed, and un-der their respective heads will be found of

We have hurriedly, in the midst of in the honor of the people of the South. We arge amount of business, made this review listrust many of their former leaders, but not a great State paper, but let no man conthe people themselves. We wish to have tent himself with this imperfect reference, the war a thing of the past, and have the but for himself read the message, and learn of our present condition, and of the great present used to secure a prosperity which will give to the South the wealth, power and cannot be done while thousands of her citi-zens are banned and proscribed. Hence we North Carolina.

wish the ban removed, the proscription done The predictions of the first Napoleon away with, and shall never cease to work to in fifty years Europe would be Cossack or Republican has never been realized, yet it bids fair to be equally divided between the two. The unmistakable tendency of the old government of the publicanism, while the onward march of The Radionia are ever on the abert to pick up patronage for their organ, while not a voice is ever heard from Conservatives for support to us.—Asherille Netes. Russia, though slow, is sure. Centuries must clapse before the savage peasants o tussia can receive that education which lone can fit them for self government, o mplant in their bosons the desire for a more beral system of government. The presen overnment of Russia is very friendly to America, and the more so because there i no possible chance of the interests of the two

ountries ever conflicting, or that the plans of aggrandizement of one will ever interfere you have any, are antagonistic to the ge-nius of a free government, and therefore you are on the losing side. Your aims, or with those of the other. That Russia would gladly enter into a lliance, offensive and defensive, America there can be no doubt. The aspitionary, and that won't do. Republics selrations of the United States are pure Ameri dom go back, but forward; and you may can. The aspirations of Russia are Euro pean and Asiatic, and therefore neithe as well undertake to mix oil and water as to stop the progress of the Republican party ountry can well interfere with the plans of the other. These facts being considered ed on their banner—" Freedom for all—the rights of citizenship for all—universal amthe following, which we take from an exchange, is full of significance to America.

and will cause much comment in European circles. The extract is as follows: emblems of revolution, and you'll find the "The Moscow Gazette, which is the orga people ready to raise "a voice" for your of the Russian Emperor, has lately com out strongly in favor of Cuban indepen dence. It sustains the progressive American ground that "America belongs to America caus," and argues that the European powers should gracefully yield to our " man form of government. Cuba is fighting for a Republican form of government, and the destiny," and give up their American colo-nies as Russia has done. What is more sig-nificant is the fact that the Russian Lega-French are taking an important step in that tion at Washington has had the Guzette's editorial translated into English, and sent to Secretary Fish, with a polite note, calling with the Emperor and the overthrow of absoluteism! The next step will be a revohis attention to its importance, and request ing its publication, in order that the Amer of the world copying our Constitution and thus proclaiming a political millenium. We would give the News, as well as its can people may know what Russia thinks on the great question of America for the

Americans. fortunates in error, the timely and wholeome advice to wheel into line, and strike No Better Place than North Carolina with the modern reformers, for that form of We learn that a good many of the grants who have left their homes in I Carolina and gone West ument which proclaims "all men are grants who have left their homes in No Carolina and gone West, are returni. They say they have been deceived by or grant agents, and have found, after ren-ing their destination, that they were mu-worse off, and had much less change to ma a living than at their old homes. Ku Klux Outrages in South Carolic We see that Governor Scott of South lina has issued a preclamation, calling

The above extract we take from an exchange. We are glad that those who North Carolina are returning, for the State needs all her children, and none of then should leave her. There is no State in the Union which offers greater advantages that North Carolina, and heavy as is our rate of taxation it is exceeded by those of many other States. Let no one despond. We have confidence in the old saying, "it is darkest onlinence in the case of the c glorious Old North State—a day when the good of her people shall be the highest aim of all within her borders. Let no one grow faint-hearted but let us all work for the ber efit of the people and the glory of Carolina

Mazzini is said to be preparing for a revolutionary outbreak in Italy. He will not set Victor Emanuel die in peace, but sees in his illness an opportunity for raising the cry,

"Le roi at mort—cice to republique?" If we could see success in such a movement as that proposed by Mazzini, we would wish him

The State's Here and there in our State a man ma found, who rentures to boudy sugges pudiation as a solution of the present A act the following from an ea

willing to confess midst, we attribute their ideas of to the demoralization of the war. They are birds of ill omen, croakers, raveus that

POPULL

The only plan open to us is the plan. Integrity is capital. And our bonds are depressed whenever a breath of suspicion is cast upon the people's interest And as these croakers are now add our State burdens, so Secretary Bo told us the Northern Democrats ad for dollar.

ably diligent and caretti, sales for right and jealous of the State's or abroad, and firm enough to sound blem as it arises with the silver probe sty, all will be well. We beli us will be done, notwithstanding the fe ding of the enemy

Other States have had darker days. The om their experience learn lessons of wis-om. We believe the money appropriated by the General Assembly hitherto will b honestly applied to the designated purposes Railroads will be built and our resource developed. We tell the people that this is our belief, and that those who are most maligned before them by the repudiator will show the clearest record because of the earthing scrutley into their conduct. The mies of the people will then discover that their own weapons have been turned to the benefit of the State and the glory of hose whom they now so bitterly depres

Let the main effort be in all things to keep lear the name of the State. Then from th sure fountain will flow the waters of life into all the channels of commerce. The name of North Carolina has been and is a tower of strength whose bulwarks ought to be guarded with ceaseless vigilance, and over whose amparts the rupudiator should be thrown

ithout mercy or hesitation. The debt is large. But we say that the nterest can and will be paid. Every day will bring to light the dark falsehoods that have been circulated against our ability pay, and the condition of the debt. But few of our new bonds have been placed or the market. They are where the people deposited them, and will be honestly sold and their proceeds honestly applied. Er or will travel seven leagues while truth or will travet seven reagant putting on his boots," is an old apothego s true as it is trite. Error has prec the truth, with thousands of rumors, be ere long we will hear the calm, clear voice our only friend, and for a while the whi perers against our credit will be slienced We say to the General Assembly, Gentlemen do your duty, and you have nothing to fear. lictate to you. We rely on your wis and in the integrity of the people, and in that reliance we feel strong to battle for the when the repudiator will be unknown to our people and their councils.

My have the information at Washington and the New Tork Howel, that a low reciprocity treaty between the United States and the New Dominion will probably soon be agreed upon by the high contra parties. We incline to the opinion that the interests of this country lie not in this policy of giving the Canadians the reciprocity of ten dollars in profit for one dollar in ex bange, but in oucouraging the idea of a exation. Her Majesty's provincials will ave to come to this at last, and they as sing time and money in these tinkering exments of reciprocity. The wealth o he New Dominion from the very day of nexation would be increased ten per cen in value, and the current of emigration which is now from the Canadas to the United States, would be reversed agross the border There is yet another view of this subject which will soon be agitated at Washington, and this is the importance of the line of the St. Lawrence as an outlet for the increasing heavy products of the West. Our presentings of railways and canals are not equal t this transportation, and the line of the Mis-sissippi river in a roundabout way for the shipment of Illinois broadstuffs to England live us the British Provinces to the nort nd east of us and the line of the St. Law see will become an outlet equal to any nount of Western wheat, corn, whisky ork, &c., or it will operate to bring ou pork, e.c., or it will operate to bring competing railways and canals to che freights, which will give us cheaper? and coal in this city and its surrounding a consumation devout? to be wis Heoce we say that it is not reciprocity we want with the Canadians, or that really want with us, but annexation, nothing else will harmonize the interest the two parties.

The viic slanders and daily abuse of Ku Klux by the Radical press of the are for a purpose.—Schielary Econsises We are not aware that there have ny danders of the Kn Kinx. After goody deeds they have committed ould not be "slandered." No slander invented half so damuable as the de themselves. We condemn the Ku Kiux we do every oriminal, no matter to who party he may belong, but have notice anything half had enough of them. The we have condemned them for a purp we are willing to admit. Our purpose we are willing to admit. Our purpose we to have a cessation of crimes which we bringing diagrace upon portions of the State, and unmerited diagrace upon the whole State—crimes which were injuring every business interest at the people, and thus working to the prejudice of every on This was our "purpose." We say this b This was our "purpose." We Ku Klux, and by so doing gives to i orsement of its party.

Such is the paragraph wefind in a pot on the earth-more favo in North Carolina, We four th sions of reckless men have nght the gifts of nature. How t

a declaration we mad wish a universal amne-for the removal of all

down their arms and renewed their allegiance to the government they did so in good
faith. Let the government believe them.
Let it distrust the leaders—the men who
misled the people—if it chooses: it has a
right to do so; but let it believe the people.
Confidence begets confidence; good will begets good will, and the government can
well afford to be generous to a people who
now need generosity, and who will repay it
by good will and a firm support of the govcriment of their country.

The policy here recommended is that of
true statesmanship. We have got to live
together under one common government
and one common flag, and it is best for us
all and for all our interests, political, social,
religious and industrial, that we should
forget add forgive and become homogeneous. There may be rauch to forgive on both
sides. The stronger party should set the
example. As to trusting the Southern people, no one who knows them can doubt that
they may safely be trusted. Whatever
faults they may have, hypocrisy cannot be
numbered among them.

If there he any who do not wish for re-

they may sately no trusted. The faults they may have, hypocrisy cannot be numbered among them.

If there he any who do not wish for relief from disabilities, but want to keep their old sorres running so that they may have the happiness of exhibiting them, all they have old sores running so that they may have the happiness of exhibiting them, all they have be done to make known their desires and they will doubtle to respective. It is not fair that such persons, if any there be, should be taken as the exponents of the Southern people. They are not. The Southern people want peace and restoration. They want a mlease from all disabilities and shackles, so that they may enter with unfettered energies upon the great work before them. Some of their best men are under disabilities, and it is their anxious wish that they shall be relieved so that they may have the benefit of their services. Nor is it fair that the Government should confound all with a few who may prefer to have a grievance to hug.

The men destined to run successful careers in the South are those who now sympathize with the masses of our people

sympathize with the masses of our people and are leading them out of the wilderness and not those who attempt to embarras an I retard the effort they are making to recover themselves and straighten out their affairs.—Richmond Whig.

We copy the above not only because i accords with our own views but because we believe that it expresses the riews of a large majority of the Southern people. There are many who are beginning to see this and who wish to see Congress pass a bill remoy ing the political disabilities of every man who is now banned. There are many who think that those who wish their disabilities rem ed should ask for pardon. We are not of the number. We do not think that in such matter the government should consult the wishes of the paries now under the ban. It is either right or wrong to have them ban-ned. If wrong then the ban should be removed, regardless of the wishes of the per sons banned. It is a duty the government owes to itself. It is a duty which the Resublican party as the party of progress owe to itself. The time has come when no citi zen of any State in the Union should be de prived of any of his political privileges.

Even taken as a matter of policy—Repul

licans should go for a general removal of disabilities for it will give to the Republica get one. Judged in any manner by justic or policy—it seems clear that the passage o some measure for the removal of all politi cal disabilities should command the favo of every intelligent Republican

he STANDARD with having "aided the e tion of Walker and the defeat of the Repub an party" of that State. It is true that the? Y. Tribune and the STANDARD did suppor he Walker platform. If for that reason the Journal cannot "pin its faith" upo either the Tribune or STANDARD we cannot selp it. The STANDARD pursues the cours it thinks right and asks no favors from friend or foe, and we believe that the *Tribua*

has a similar character. In " aiding " the Walker party the STANDARD did not aid in defeating the Republi can party. There were two parties in Vi ginia, both claiming to be Republican the platform of the Walker party was liberal Republican platform that of the Wells party a proscriptice Republican plat-form. We endorsed the liberal platform, as in fact did the Wells party itself after the election. If the Walker party itself after the election. If the Walker party ever proves false to its declarations we shall denounce it, as we would any individual who proclaimed Republican principles and then proved false to his pledges.

But no action of the Walker party

could render worthless the principles of Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty any more than one wicked preacher wou make worthless the principles of Christian ty. Hence, we shall continue to advocat the removal of all political disabilities b cause we believe it to be right to do so,

Political Murders. The Salisbury Examiner has a los cle in reply to as extract from the STANDARD stating that we wished to see a cessation of the crimes which have been disgracing on State. The Examiner wishes us to we are always ready to do and always have been. We have time and time again leclared our purpose to condema crime

we have never denounced the Union Lea gue because it is not an organization formed for the express purpose of doing crimina acts as is the Ku Klux organization. Bu should the League ever commit outrages we should be the first to condemn it after receiving proofs that it had really co will denounce the League as rendily as th Ku Klux Klan. Until we know of such ac

being committed by the sanction of the League, we, of course, are bound to respect it and those who belong to it.

We have never knowingly charged upon the Ku Klux any crime of which they were not justly guilty and which could not be charge every one who does not belong to League with being a Ku Klux. We sir o do, and we regret to see the Em suing a course so well calculated to give al-and confort to riminals whom every good man in the State wishes to see punished

Now is the time for our friends to get u be for the STANDARD. We have rece

other setting aside to-day, the 18th, as a season of thanksgiving, in accordance with

When we read the Recorder's article, then thought as we think now, that its sence would not be very damaging, while was certainly out of place in the of a paper that professes to be the organ of a large body of christians in the State; there-fore, we concluded not to notice the article, nor should we notice it now but for the

The truth is, we look upon the editor the Recorder as incapable of doing any body or any party injury. We verily do not be-lieve he means all he writes, but as these are others who believe otherwise, we copy the article, in which (from the reading) the read er must infer that the editor of the Billion order endorses the acts charged upon the Ku Klux: whether he does or not, the lenguage sounds harsh, coming from one who nght to preach "peace and good will," and town down all violators of law and order. The article to which we have referen

has appointed the 18th inst. as a day hanksgiving.

A civil officer has no right to appoint r

thanksgiving.

A civil officer has no right to appoint rehgious services. Every day is a thanksgiving day, though once a year is better than never. It is better to observe the days food has appointed than to appoint new days lieding is better than accrifice. Governoor Roscer has also pressimed in the service of Roscer has also pressimed in the service of Roscer has also pressimed in the service of Roscer has a large string in the service of Roscer has a large string in the service of Roscer has a large string in the selection of proper officers. When incompetent and infamous men are placed in authority, the people feel a natural repugnance to the "powers that be," and their moral sense is not a sufficient restraint.

To speak more plainly, incompetent judges, ignorant magietrates, and vile demagogues have led and driven many good men into the ranks of the Red Strings and the Ku Klux. Midnight meetings have thus decided questions which should have been determined by the wise and good in public assembly. Judge Gilliam or Judge Merrimon, if clothed with proper authority, could go to Orange or Jones and enforce every law and preserve, life and property; but drunken vagabonds enrolled as militia will not be respected at home nor dreaded abroad. The people desire peace, and are disorderly only because rescality revels in its present impunity.

Though both proclamations may be ob-

only because mecality revels in its present impunity.

Though both proclamations may be objectionable, still it is the imperative duty of every good citizen to hold himself "subject to the powers that be," and to aid the Governor and the civil officers in all their efforts for the preservation of law and order. The late disorders are disgraceful to the State and dangerous to society. It is needless to say "Let us have peace," unless we follow those things which promote peace.

The Rutherford Standards more reachly The Rutherford Star deals more roughly

with our neighbor, than we are wont to do, but, perhaps, after all, it is well that this rebuke comes from the mountains, it may prove valuable to our inexperienced neighbor, and be the means of good to other religious papers who, sometimes forgetful of their calling, appear in public as political

The Star says: "We must say that the above article from the organ of the Baptist Church of North Carolina, is, to say least of it, one of the most uncalled-for articles that ever appeared in a religious pacreafter and endorsed by the Baptists North Carolina, our church should never as-sail even the Roman Catholic church for proscription and for punishing men for adhering to a faith not consistent with their own When a newspaper advises all good citizen which should have been determined by wise and good in public assembly," it disparages "the powers that be," and is a strong incentive to bad men to conti

in their lawlesaness We have always regretted to see Christian ministers moddling in things which bring reproach upon the Church and for the editor of a religious paper, the great feeder of the mind of the Church, to so far forget the divine teachings of lose and good will as to moourage men to believe that the officers of he State are no better than midnight as sins, because for south they perhaps differ in political principles, is calculated to bring a deplorable state of things in the country."

The United States and the West Indies, It seems as if the government was enga ed in some great enterprise in the West Indies, judging from the following New York telegram to the Washington News It says: "The naval authorities are pushing forward work upon the vessels designed the special squadron to operate in the West Indies. The Albuny, Captain George Balch, has already sailed with scaled orders, for the rendezvous at Samana Bay, touching at the Tortugas for a force of regular artillerists. She has on board a park of light field pieces, with a supply of fixed ammunition for the same. The correctie Severa, now on a trial trip, sails for the rendezvous in a few days. The Nantucket, Lieutenant Commander F. M. Bunce, has already gone: and the double turreted monitors Miantomak, Terror, and Dictator, are under orders for the port. The dispatch boat Feolia, Commender street, has a large force of men on board working day and night to get her ready for ment's notice to go to Samana to carry Vice-Admiral David D. Porter, who is intrusted with the command of the special squa operating near St. Domingo. will be occupied, and held under a scher for a protectorate devised by Preside Bake, and adopted by the American Gover-ment. The Vice Admiral is daily expect

on board the Frais.

we copy the following extract from the Philadelphia Inquirer. There is not a busi ness interest of the State which is not direcily or indirectly injured by the reports of the outrages of lawless men, and so long as the outrages continue so long the reports will necessarily go forth to every part of the South-they who have at heart the well being of their States-will frown down, end to organizations that set the laws at lefance no matter under what sections garbs they array themselves or what politi-cal ends they pretend to further. The South has certainly had enough of violence by this time; she can gain absolutely nothing by condoning the deeds of desperadoes. The good people of North and South Carolina and Florida owe it to themselves to respond promptly to the appeals of their to and hand over to justice the in and murderers who disgrace the ted by war is, the citizens of So have learned by bitter experience; and the entinessant mat no get the Pioridians have gained some knowledge in side up : And that's whats the matter with the same terrible school."

of our legislators. The present high rue of taxation weighs heavily upon our people, who are yet far from recovered from the disstrous effects of the war. The fact that the rate of taxation should be reduced is brief manner. To do ju onceded by all, and provisions must be made whereby the burdens of the people may be lightened. If legislators will set the example by reducing their own pay, the people will be much more ready to believe that their complaints are heeded and that they will not be unnecessarily taxed. Five ioliars per day at the most is simply suffi cient remuneration for the legislative services of any member, for it is not expected that members outer the legislature to make money. For these reasons we hope mem-

bers will well consider the following the Register : "The burden of taxation is severely felt by our people and the Legislature should in sugurate a retrenchment of expenses by a short session." —Ruleigh Standard. All right, we are with you, brother Pike. But they should not be contented with a short session alone. They should retrench in divers other particulars. They should first cut down their own wages. They were greatly too high at first—they are grossly party have never approved of this conduct on the part of their Legisletors, and if they ings, of their party, they will not be sustained. Such wages was no part of the principles of our party. The best exponent leffed, and he has also diminished the pational debt about \$76,000,000 in

one fiscal year of twelve months, and by the close of the year, it will exceed \$100,000,000. Be governed, Legislators, by this illustrious "It is useless for you to hope to show to the people, or to convince them, that seems dollars a day is necessary or right. We know that the Democrats there are as much to blame as you, and were as eager to get the money as you. But it is of no avail to you-two wrongs cannot make a right, nor two wrong parties a right party."

Throwing Up. Thus early in the session, our neighbor he Sentiael has commenced throwing up his spleen, and heaping abuse upon all who do not take his paper or subscribe to his principles. We expected this much, but scarcely expected that he would commence the filthy work of throwing dirt at gentlemen before the lapse of a week. The Sentiliver, or a flaw in the main spring-it runs heavily, drags, creaks in its axles—warbles, and its rider evidently has sea-sickness. We don't believe our pleasant neighbor can help these fits it is given to "fits," but very few "starts"—that's the word, "start"—it won't go, and our neighbor-inlaw can t make it. He has staid at home. and he has traveled for its health, and still it is sick -therefore he is not doing all this for fun, but because it is his nature.

an idea that "fits" very well in this con-nection; here it is, and if it don't cause another "fit" of "throwing up" we shall begin to think that our sick friend is getting better. Joshus says: Mr. Billings Joshua, we mean-gets off I hed a friend whose name it was Brown

suisted to be convived on a new oralic as hisky, and it floored him. At II, p. m., I ound him clinging to a lamp post and vomiting a tio ther waz a minateor earthquake into his inside.

Brown, "rulearled I laying my hand effectionately onto the aborder. "Brown, are you seek?"

"Sick! Sick!" replied he, swinging around to the other side uv the post, and discharging another avalanche. "Sick! h—1! do you think I'm doing this for the fun ov the thing!"

The London Times thinks that the co partnership between Prim and Serrano has seen a monster bargain from the beginning in the eyes of the liberals of Spain. The compact must now come to an end, says the Times. Probably it will, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, when a king has been elected to relieve Serrano of his empty honors, but the difficulties lying in the way of that consumation are many, and Prim is taking care that they shall not grow less. In this he is assisted very largely by the Remaining the many his administration and his administration and his administration and his administration and his administration. lelphia Inguirer, when a king has been publicans themselves, who agree with him only in not desiring a king at all. He does desire one, though it is probable that he life may be summed up in his admiration of would prefer the power behind the throne and devotion to "We Hickery." For the to the throne itself. Having once got into the way of deposing their rulers, the Spanish people will be likely to keep on changing until they get one with whom they will be satisfied. Prim seems to understand their temper pretty well, and to know that kings cord belongs to mage that of Spain must necessarily be short lived like Walker, but on more of while the Republicans maintain their present strength. At present the condition of Spain is simply that of chaos. The Liberals wish for a republic, but they are too few in numbers to necomplish it; the monarchists want a king, but they are divided among themselves and cannot unite upon a proper person. Consequently Serrano acts as figure-head, and Prim holds the sword; behind him again is the army with every soldier loyal to his cause. The Cortes, Serrano and his Cabinet exist only by his will; when he sees fit to draw the sweet be will do it, and after that there will be no regent, nor Cortes, por Cabinet-only Prim and an army, and ling the p may be an insurrection here and there for awhile to be tramped out after the bloody

Spanish fashion, and so on indefinitely. The New Berne Journal of Commerce having published an article perperting to be a report of a conversation between H. J. received the following card from Mr. Mcainger in which he pronounces the article of

RALEMIN, Nov. 20, 1865. ROSTOR STANDARD - Dear Sir : Permit m

ory. The News editors, however, pract them were lately at a "Tournament" in Edgecomb county. The duly of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty devolved

ory on record, the "John Ellis Wool was born at Newburn testion, but being fond of reading, became
the proprietor of a small book score is the
city of Troy before he reached the age of
manhood. He had been in business but a
short time, however, when his store was destroyed by fire, and he concluded to turn his

attention to law. His legal studies were in-terrupted by the breaking out of the war with Great Britain in 1812, when, through the influence of his friend, De Witt Clinten,

then Governor of New York, he obtained

commission as captain of a company in the Thirteenth Regiment of Regular Infantry, General Wool's first active service was on the heights before Queenstown, on the 13th of October, where he behaved with great gallantry and displayed excellent judgment. Here he was shot through both thighs, but but he remained at his post as long as he Twenty-ninth Infantry. He was stember 6-11, 1811, and for con Wool was retained in the nerv Wool was retained in the service, and itself was appointed inspector general of the American sem, with the suck of colored, and in 1926, received the brevet rank of brigadier general for ten years' faithful service. In 1832 the Government sent General Wool to Europe, and he was present at the siege of Antwerp. In 1841 he received his full rank of brigadier general. At the breaking out of the Mexican was, May 30, 1841, he was sent to the West to recruit vol unteers, and in less than nix weeks had enrolled and equipped twelve regiments, and arranged for their transportation to the seat of war. He then proceeded to San Au-tomo de Bexar, Texas, and, of his own volivion, called an army of 3,000 men, crossed the Rio Grande, and marched to Saltillo, distance of 900 miles, without the loss of man. On the 23d of Feb. 1847, he selected the buttle-field of Buene Vista, and made dispositions of his forces, and, until the ar ival of General Zachary Taylor, was in command of the army. For his consp bravery in this buttle he was bres jor general in 1848. Upon his return home he was placed in command of the Depart ment of the East, with headquarture at Bal timore. In 1834, Congress gave Gene Wool a vote of thanks and a sword for 1860, he bastened to offer his services to the Government, and advised President Lincoln to call out one hundred thousand men wit out delay, and (with this force) said thee hero, 'I will nip this treason in the bud. He afterwards took the responsibility of re-inforcing Colonel Dimmick at Fortress Mon roe, and thus saved that important station

troops, the Confederates set fire to the Navi was aground in Bi service, Wool was made a full maje ral, and was placed in commandle Department, with headquare

home, in Troy, where he reald til his death, beloved and resi the citizens of the pisce—for everybody knew him—and his gentle smile once seen was never to be forgotten."

Denth of Ames Rendall, Hon, Ames Kendal, well known as the nost efficient Postmater General the ever had, died at Wallington had work, it the eightieth year of his age. lo of him, the New Yest Herold my tration, Mr. Kendali fri came pros before the country, and his wh last twenty years he we lost to the cians in his busing engagements electric tolograph, a the appresents the interests of Promor Murse, the tor. Like Welker her talls politi later years, deveted lairs have been Pierce, Stewart, V Kendall-thus t

The Spi says the New York Herdd, and, other hand, several of the prop-dates appearenther indifferent a ture is approved, it is said, by ments to the aspiranta Wi prove the lucky winner of the prize

haye an excellent opportunity of masteriking debut on the regal stage of and will soon find that there is soon to in the old maxim, that "all that gi lenly seized with a manis for depart demines are obliged to publish taining little clsc beside obituari

bituary a day for the last week much longer we are afraid the ize us, in which case we pr aving a funeral less than a mile which will occupy less than ferty